

HAD CATARRH THIRTY YEARS.

Congressman Meekison Gives Praise to Pe-ru-na For His Recovery.



CONGRESSMAN MEEKISON PRAISES PE-RU-NA.

Hon. David Meekison, Napoleon, Ohio, ex-member of Congress, Fifty-Fifth District, writes:

"I have used several bottles of Peru-na and I feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head. I feel encouraged to believe that if I use it a short time longer I will be fully able to eradicate the disease of thirty years' standing."—David Meekison.

ANOTHER SENSATIONAL CURE: Mr. Jacob L. Davis, Galena, Stone county, Mo., writes: "I have been in bad health for thirty-seven years, and after taking twelve bottles of your Peru-na I am cured."—Jacob L. Davis.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

FIRST STORY OF IMAGINATION

Written by Ennana of Thebes for Egypt's Crown Prince in 1300 B. C.

The "Tale of Two Brothers," written 3,200 years ago by the Theban scribe, Ennana, librarian of the palace to King Merneptah, the supposed Pharaoh of the Exodus, is the oldest work of fiction extant.

The tale was written apparently for the entertainment of the crown prince, who subsequently reigned as Seti II. His name appears in two places on the manuscript—probably the only surviving autograph signatures of an Egyptian king.

This piece of antique fiction, written on nineteen sheets of papyrus in a bold hieratic hand, was purchased in Italy by Mme. d'Orbigny, who sold it in 1857 to the authorities of the British museum, where it is now known as the d'Orbigny papyrus.

Other specimens of ancient Egyptian fiction have since come to light, which appear to prove that the Nile valley was not only the birthplace of the arts and sciences, but was also the cradle of romance.—Stray Stories.

ROOT OF ALL HUMAN SUCCESS

Struggle of the Race to Get Away from Poverty.

The struggle to get away from poverty has been a great man-developer. Had every human being been born with a silver spoon in his mouth—had there been no necessity put upon him to work—the race would still be in its infancy. Civilization owes more to the perpetual struggle of man to get away from poverty than to anything else. It is not poverty itself, but the effort to get away from it, that makes the man. We are so constituted that we make our greatest efforts and do our best work while struggling to attain that which the heart longs for. Power is the result of force overcome. The giant is made strong in wrestling with difficulties. It is impossible for one who does not have to struggle and to fight obstacles to develop fiber or stamina. "To live without trial is to die but half a man."—Success.

Promotes Personal Liberty.

A British Constitutional Association has been formed for the purpose of "promoting personal liberty and limiting the functions of governing bodies accordingly."

EX-SPEAKER HENDERSON SUCCUMBS TO PARESIS

Curtain Down on Life of Famous Statesman and Patriot, Who Was Stricken by Disease Last May.

Dubuque, Ia.—Former Speaker David B. Henderson of the National house of representatives, died at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon at Mercy hospital, of paresis, which attacked him nine months ago. He began to sink Friday afternoon, rallied Saturday morning, but in the morning lapsed into unconsciousness and failed rapidly until the end came. Colonel Henderson had been unable to recognize any one but his wife since a week ago, except on Friday, when he partly regained his mental faculties. Colonel Henderson was stricken with paresis last May and his condition grew so grave that he was removed to a hospital in September.

Former Speaker David B. Henderson, who for many years a prominent figure in the councils of his party and had a host of friends among both Republicans and Democrats in congress. Succeeding Speaker Reed in the chair, Colonel Henderson carried out vigorously the rules adopted by his predecessor for the expedition of the business of the house. He was twice elected speaker, his last term in that office closing a twenty-year service in the lower branch of congress.

NO LONGER HOPE OF AGREEMENT AT ALGERIAS.

Predictions Made That Conference Is Sure to Fail, But It Is Not Believed That War Will Result.

Paris.—The officials of the foreign office emphasize Premier Rouvier's statement in the chamber of deputies that "France wants peace only on condition assuring her rights and dignity," as summing up the government's intention at Algerias. This is coupled with the view that the government's rights and dignity have already reached the furthest limits of concession and that, therefore, from the standpoint of the government authorities it is preferable that the agony of the conference be not prolonged, as France prefers to continue the status quo in Morocco as though the conference had not tried to deal with the question.

However, this attitude does not involve any thought of immediate war. On the contrary, the highest authorities here are firmly convinced that the failure of the conference will not bring war; and, second, because French official and public opinion is strongly against war. It is, therefore, the expectation in government circles that the deadlock at Algerias will drag along until a disagreement is manifest, and then some colorless action will be taken, leaving the main German-France issue where it was before the conference was decided upon. The effect of this would be to establish the status quo which France prefers to anything short of the conference conceding her paramount position in Morocco.

Catholics in China Prepared for Attack by Boxers.

Peking.—The trouble in the province of Honan has subsided, the provisional governor having sent troops to the scene of the disturbance. The government acted promptly as in the case of all the recent outbreaks, but it is difficult to foresee where an uprising is likely to occur. In parts of the interior where there are Catholic missions strong Boxer organizations have been maintained since 1900, and the Catholics in the villages have lived almost in a state of siege, their houses being fortified and the inhabitants armed and constantly prepared to resist attack.

SUCCUMBED TO FIRE WATER.

Fighting Squaw War Bonnett Dies After Protracted Spree.

Lusk, Wyo.—Word received here is that Mrs. War Bonnett, a Sioux squaw, died suddenly at Bonesteel Saturday of acute alcoholism, following a protracted spree. She was the wife of the late War Bonnett, a Sioux sub-chief, who was killed in battle with Sheriff Miller of Weston county and posse on Little Lightning creek, north of here, a year ago last November.

Fifty Children Injured.

Alton, Ill.—Fifty children were injured Sunday afternoon, none seriously, in a panic following the ignition of a roll of celluloid films being used in an entertainment at St. Mary's school. The roll caught fire from a spark from the calcium light machine. The hall quickly filled with suffocation with smoke and the 400 children present rushed for the exits. The children were pupils of the cathedral orphanage, the Ursuline convent and St. Mary's sisterhoods.

Castro Would Whip World.

Willemstad, Curacao.—Advises received here from Venezuela are to the effect that President Castro says he will humble France, break the Monroe doctrine, clear out the French from Venezuela and then start on Americans, Englishmen and Germans, who, he declares, are worse than the Chinese. He is reported as saying that he will clear the country of foreigners. He is very bitter against Americans, who, he says, are after his country.

Much Uneasiness at Peking.

London.—The correspondent of the Tribune at Peking says that since the reported appearance of Chinese bandits in Tsinwantao and Tongshan, while the Germans are patrolling the villages with orders to shoot all suspicious Chinese. German officers who formerly dined at the hotel at Shanhaiwan, the correspondent adds, are now confined to barracks after nightfall.

JUST WHAT FORM OF LIQUID?

Would Seem Something Stronger Than Water Was Needed.

Coming through the railroad tunnel the other day one of the passengers, a lady strongly opposed to the smoke evil, began an eloquent denunciation of the nuisance to a prominent citizen sitting near. "Do you know," she said, "there is a man running on the street just above this tunnel, and he declares that the smoke is not an annoyance to him at all—in fact, that it is rather conducive to health? Now, what do you think of that?"

"Just this, my dear madam," said the prominent citizen, with a twinkle in his eye, "you know that cinders and a little liquid make a very good lye."—Baltimore American.

Sabers for the Savages.

It appears that the discarded military sabers of Europe find their way to Germany. Thence they are distributed all over the world—to the savage tribes of Africa, to Arabian rebels in Yemen, even to Russian revolutionists. One German firm bought in one lot 20,000 condemned French sabers.

Old Welsh Wedding Custom.

In Cardiganshire, Wales, a wedding is considered a tame affair unless the groom captures the bride after a thrilling mock skirmish. The relatives offer mock resistance, and much scuffling and horse play ensue. A dialogue in verse being finished, the groom is admitted and seeks the bride, who is disguised as an old woman, with a male infant in her arms, to symbolize sons and heirs. At the church the bride is snatched by the relatives, while the groom's party pursues on horseback. At last she is tossed back, and the one receiving her will be married during the year.

Foe of the Octopus.

Conger eels hunt for the octopus and, when found, proceed to browse on its limbs. The octopus tries to hug the slippery conger tight, but in vain, and, finding its limbs growing less, discharges its ink in the face of the foe and, under cover of the turbid water beats a hasty retreat. It is to escape the too pressing attention of its foes that the octopus possesses the power of changing its color to correspond with that of its surroundings.

MISTOOK INTENT OF SON-IN-LAW

Latter at Last Found Out How Relative Was Loved.

Judge Aldrich was a confirmed dyspeptic, and noted for his asperity on the bench. He had a daughter married to a prominent lawyer in Boston. On one occasion, when the judge was on the bench in Boston, a case was to be tried where his son-in-law was counsel for the plaintiff. He wrote to the lawyer for the defendant, supposing that he knew of the relationship, and suggested a postponement on account of Judge Aldrich being the presiding judge.

He was somewhat surprised, to say the least, to get in reply the following: "I hate the old cuss as bad as you do, but will try the case just the same."

Latest Color in Hair.

The latest shade in women's hair is violet. It is usually worn with violet or dark gray eyes, black hair and black gown. Brown, green and yellow eyes and black, brown and lemon colored hair are entirely out of date, and are worn only by people who don't read the magazines.—Emporia Gazette.

NEW FOOD LAW

People now demand the right to know exactly what they eat.

To be told by maker or retailer that the food is "pure" is not satisfactory.

Candy may contain "pure" white clay or "pure" dyes and yet be very harmful. Syrups may contain "pure" glucose and yet be quite digestible and even beneficial. Tomato catsup may contain a small amount of salicylic or boric acid as a necessary preservative, which may agree with one and be harmful to another.

Wheat flour may contain a portion of corn flour and really be improved. Olive oil may be made of cotton seed oil. Butter may contain beef suet and yet be nutritious.

The person who buys and eats must protect himself and family, and he has a right to, and now demands, a law under which he can make intelligent selection of food.

Many pure food bills have been introduced and some passed by State legislatures; many have been introduced to Congress, but all thus far seem objectionable.

It has seemed difficult for politicians to formulate a satisfactory bill that would protect the common people and yet avoid harm to honest makers and prevent endless trouble to retailers. No government or officer has the right to fix "food standards," to define what the people shall and shall not eat, for what agrees with one may not agree with another, and such act would deprive the common citizen of his personal liberty. The Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., perhaps the largest makers of prepared foods in the world, have naturally a close knowledge of the needs of the people and the details of the business of the purveyors (the retail grocer), and, guided by this experience, have prepared a bill for introduction to Congress which is intended to accomplish the desired ends, and inasmuch as a citizen of the U. S. has a right to food protection even when he enters another State, it is deemed proper that the gov't take control of this matter and provide a national law to govern all States. A copy of the bill is herewith reproduced.

Sec. 1 governs the maker whether the food is put up in small packages sealed, or in barrels, boxes or otherwise.

Sec. 2 governs the retailer who may open a barrel and sell the food in small quantities. When he puts the goods into a paper bag he must also include a printed copy of the statement of the maker which was affixed to the original pkg., and inasmuch as the retailer cannot undertake to guarantee the statement of ingredients he must publish the statement of the maker and add his own name and address as a guarantee of his selling the food as it is represented to him, which relieves the retailer of responsibility of the truth of the statement and throws it upon the maker, where it properly belongs.

The remaining sections explain themselves.

The Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., for example, have from the beginning of its existence printed on the outside of each and every pkg. of Postum and Grape-Nuts food a truthful and exact statement of what the contents were made of in order that the consumer might know precisely what he or she was eating. A person desiring to buy, for instance, strictly pure fruit jelly and willing to pay the price has a right to expect not only an equivalent for the cost, but a further right to a certainty as to what he eats. Or he may be willing to buy at less cost a jelly made part of fruit juices, sugar and a portion of glucose. But he must be supplied with truthful information of the ingredients and be permitted to use his personal liberty to select his own food accurately.

The people have allowed the slow murder of infants and adults by tricky makers of food, drink and drugs to go on about long enough. Duty to oneself, family and nation demands that every man and woman join in an organized movement to clear our people from this evil. You cannot be able to go personally to Washington to impress your Congressmen, but you can, in a most effective way tell him by letter how you desire him to represent you.

Remember the Congressman is in Congress to represent the people from his district and if a goodly number of citizens express their views to him, he secures a very sure guide to duty. Remember also that the safety of the people is assured by insisting that the will of the people be carried out, and not the machinations of the few for selfish interests.

This pure food legislation is a pure movement of the people for public protection. It will be opposed only by those who fatten their pockets by deceiving and injuring the people. Therefore, if your Representative in Congress evades his patriotic duty hold him to strict accountability, and if necessary demand equitable and honest service. This is a very different condition than when a faction demands class legislation of the Congressman. Several years ago the butter interests of the country demanded legislation to kill the oleomargarine industry and by power of organization forced class legislation really unworthy of a free people. Work people wanted beef suet butter because it was cheap and better than much unclean milk butter, but the dairy interests organized and forced the legislation. The law should have provided that pkgs. of oleomargarine bear the statement of ingredients and then let people who desire purchase it

for just what it is, and not try to kill it by a heavy tax. Manufacturers sometimes try to force measures in their own interests, but contrary to the interests of the people and the labor trust is always active to push through bills drafted in the interest of that trust but directly contrary to the interests of the people as a whole. Witness the anti-injunction bill by which labor unions seek to tie the hands of our courts and prevent the issue of any order to restrain the members of that trust from attacking men or destroying property. Such a bill is perhaps the most infamous insult to our courts and the common people ever laid before Congress and the Representatives in Congress must be held to a strict accountability for their acts relating thereto. But when bills come before Congress that are drawn in the interests of all the people they should receive the active personal support of the people and the representatives be instructed. If, therefore, you will remember your privilege and duty you will at once—now—write to your Congressman and Senator on this pure food bill. Clip and enclose the copy herewith presented and ask them to make a business of following it through the committee considering it. Urge its being brought to a vote and requesting that they vote for it.

Some oppressively intelligent and

carping critic may say this is simply an advertisement for Postum and Grape-Nuts. It is true that these articles are spoken of here in a public manner, but they are used as illustrations of a manufacturer seeking by example, printing on each pkg. a truthful, exact statement of ingredients, to shame other makers into doing the fair thing by the common people, and establishing an era of pure food, but that procedure has not yet forced those who adulterate and deceive to change their methods, hence this effort to arouse public sentiment and show a way out of the present condition of fraud, deceit and harm.

The undersigned is paying to the publishers of America about \$20,000.00 to print this announcement in practically all of the great papers and magazines, in the conduct of what he chooses to term an educational campaign, "estimated to be of greater direct value to the people than the establishment of many libraries. That is held to be a worthy method of using money for the public good. Tell the people facts, show them a way to help themselves and rely upon them to act intelligently and effectively.

The reader will be freely forgiven if he entirely forgets the references to Postum and Grape-Nuts, if he will but join the pure food movement and do things.

C. W. POST.

Text of Pure Food Bill.

If it meets approval cut it out, sign name and address and send to your representative in congress. Buy two or more publications from which you cut this. Keep one for reference and send the other to one of the U. S. Senators from your State. Ask one or two friends to do the same and the chances for Pure Food will be good.

A BILL

TO REQUIRE MANUFACTURERS AND SHIPPERS OF FOODS FOR INTERSTATE SHIPMENT TO LABEL SAID FOODS AND PRINT THE INGREDIENTS CONTAINED IN SUCH FOODS ON EACH PACKAGE THEREOF.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person, firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture, preparation or compounding of food for human consumption, shall print in plain view on each package thereof made by or for them shipped from any State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, a complete and accurate statement of all the ingredients thereof, defined by words in common use to describe said ingredients, together with the announcement that said statement is made by the authority of, and guaranteed to be accurate by, the makers of such food, and the name and complete address of the makers shall be affixed thereto; all printed in plain type of a size not less than that known as eight point, and in the English language.

Sec. 2. That the covering of each and every package of manufactured, prepared or compounded foods shipped from any State, Territory or the District of Columbia, when the food in said package shall have been taken from a covering supplied by or for the makers and re-covered by or for the sellers, shall bear upon its face or within its enclosure an accurate copy of the statement of ingredients and name of the makers which appeared upon the package or covering of said food as supplied by or for the makers thereof, printed in like manner as the statement of the makers was printed, and such statement shall also bear the name and address of the person, firm or corporation that re-covered such food.

Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to purposely, wilfully and maliciously remove, alter, obliterate or destroy such statement of ingredients appearing on packages of food, as provided in the preceding sections, and any person or persons who shall violate this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than one month nor more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. That the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture shall procure, or cause to be procured from retail dealers, and analyze, or cause to be analyzed or examined, chemically, microscopically, or otherwise, samples of all manufactured, prepared or compounded foods offered for sale in original, unbroken packages in the District of Columbia, in any Territory, or in any State other than that in which they shall have been respectively manufactured or otherwise produced, or from a foreign country, or intended for export to a foreign country. The Secretary of Agriculture shall make necessary rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this Act, and is hereby authorized to employ such chemists, inspectors, clerks, laborers, and other employees, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act and to make such publication of the results of the examinations and analysis as he may deem proper. And any manufacturer, producer or dealer who shall refuse to supply, upon application and tender and full payment of the selling price samples of such articles of food to any person duly authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture to receive the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one hundred days, or both.

Sec. 5. That any person, firm or corporation who shall violate sections one and two of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars for the first offense and for each subsequent offense not exceeding three hundred dollars or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 6. That any person, firm, or corporation, who shall wilfully, purposely or maliciously change or add to the ingredients of any food, make false charges, or incorrect analysis, with the purpose of subjecting the makers of such foods to fine or imprisonment under this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars nor less than three hundred dollars, or imprisoned for not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or both.

Sec. 7. That it shall be the duty of every district attorney to whom the Secretary of Agriculture shall report any violation of this Act to cause proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted without delay for the fines and penalties in such case provided.

Sec. 8. That this Act shall not be construed to interfere with commerce wholly internal in any State, nor with the exercise of their police powers by the several States.

Sec. 9. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this Act are repealed.

Sec. 10. That this Act shall be in force and effect from and after the day of October, nineteen hundred and six.

The undersigned respectfully requests the Representatives from the District and Senators from his State to support this measure.

Signed _____ City _____ State _____

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